

AMERICAN TARIFF LAWS.

IV—HAMILTON BLAZES PROTECTION'S WAY.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

No great policy of any government ever had a more splendid argumentative foundation than was laid for the protection policy by Alexander Hamilton. His "Report on Manufactures," prepared while he was Secretary of the Treasury, is the granary from which all protection speakers and writers have secured their fundamental arguments. Although each of these speakers and writers has striven to add some new thought to the subject, or to restate an old one in a more telling way, those students who consider it with the impartial calm of the historian, rather than the battle-fuss bias of the politician, regard the Hamilton report as covering every detail of the fundamentals of the doctrine of protection.

How this report came to be written is an interesting story. Congress was not satisfied with the condition of manufactures in the nation, and in January, 1790, passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement concerning them, together with suggestions for their stimulation. With a thoroughness never surpassed and seldom equaled, Hamilton proceeded to collect all available data on the subject, and two years in the preparation of the statement. When he submitted it to Congress he gave to the world the bible of protection. Friend and foe of that doctrine alike admit that Hamilton stated the case in the most favorable light possible.

The plan of his report is very simple. First, he states the case against protection as clearly and concisely as any one could. Then he turns the guns of his argument upon the structure thus reared and razes it to the complete satisfaction of all protectionists. Then he proceeds to rear his own edifice of protection in its stead, and he uses every available piece of fact- timber to the best advantage. He gets right down to the very fundamentals. And with remarkable fidelity the protectionists ever since have stuck to the bible he gave them. Of course, they have some heretics who refuse to accept his statement that the tariff duty is one of the ingredients which enters into the cost of foreign goods to the consumer, but other than that every protectionist is orthodox, as measured by the "Report on Manufactures."

But the advocates of a revenue tariff do not construe the Hamilton report as it is now interpreted by their opponents. In the first place, they assert that its arguments are well made, but not well taken. They say that the Hamilton report never had any visions of protection being carried as far as it has been. Likewise, they insist that it did not represent the views of the nation. Dr. Henry C. Adams says in his "History of the United States," that the Hamilton report was either Hamilton or Congress were the high protectionists they are represented as being.

At the beginning of the second session of the First Congress, Hamilton, as Secretary of the Treasury, submitted his estimates for the year. These called for nearly four times as much money for interest as was required for the maintenance of the government. The estimates called for \$600,000 for expenses, and \$2,250,000 for meeting the interest on the domestic and foreign debt. Hamilton recommended an internal revenue tax on spirits, liquors, wines, &c., in order to swell the revenue. But Congress was not willing, and this proposition was overwhelmingly defeated. Then the bill to increase the tariff rates was taken up, debated, passed, and signed by the President, all within fifty days. Considering the fact that parliamentary procedure was clumsy and unwieldy in those days, this is almost record time for the passage of a tariff law.

Even this measure proved to be a makeshift. Just as the failure of the Supreme Court to uphold the income tax law is held to have been responsible for the collapse of the Wilson tariff, so the failure of Congress to provide for an internal revenue tax to accompany the tariff act of 1790 brought about a deficit in the revenues. As a third session of the First Congress came to a close with an internal revenue tax on spirits. Again in 1792 the government needed more money to defend the frontiers, the expenditures exceeding the revenues by more than \$300,000. Congress once more called on Secretary Hamilton for a plan by which to raise more money. During the debate on the resolution one member said he opposed the manner of calling on Cabinet officers for information that not even the English Parliament was so obsequious to ministers as some gentlemen are to our Secretaries. But the Secretary replied, estimating that the net amount necessary to be raised would be \$526,000, and that it could be secured by increasing the tariff rate. This was carried when the matter came up for action. There was new tariff legislation again in 1794. Between that time and 1816 there were twenty-four changes in the tariff. In 1795 the duties on sugar and tea were simplified. In 1797 an addition was made to the duty upon sugar, molasses, rice, cotton, velvet, and muslins. These increases were to be applied to the liquidation of the public debt.

Later in the same year the tax upon salt was raised from 12 to 20 cents, and corresponding increases were authorized on salted goods. This salt tax was a bitter grievance to the people of the "back country," as the remote sections were then known. This duty was extended to end in 1820, but it was extended for ten years, though finally repealed in 1807. The year brought new tariff legislation, the increases to be applied to the public debt.

In 1804 our trouble with the Barbary powers made new revenues necessary, and the ad valorem rates were increased 2½ per cent. There were other changes, and in 1805 old copper, saltwater, and sulphur were added to the free list, because of the desire of the government to provide itself with the munitions of war. At the beginning of the war of 1812 all duties were doubled, and this rate was maintained until the general act of 1816 became effective.

During all these years the right of petition was not allowed to become rusty by

disuse, although it was less frequently resorted to than at present. For the most part, petitions received action, a thing that would be impossible to-day. A petition by paint makers for higher duties, on the ground that they had invented a new and improved process for making paint, brought forth a response on the part of the Committee on Manufactures informing them that if the new method was so much better it certainly ought to be able to compete with the old on equal terms. The Hat Makers' Society of New York laid the foundation of a plea that has lasted for more than a hundred years. They represented that a low tariff was taking the bread from their mouths. Perhaps the most remarkable petition that was ever filed with Congress was received about the time it came from a lot of brewers, and they asked Congress not only to encourage brewing, but to take such steps as would encourage the use of malt liquors throughout the United States.

Authorities very generally agree that whatever the intentions of Congress were in the premises, the tariff acts from 1794 to 1816 were not protective, and many insist that those before 1794 were not. They all admit that protection did not gain any headway in these two decades. This is largely attributed to the lack of an organized campaign in its behalf. The political parties had changed

front completely on the tariff issue. At the outset it was the Federalists who favored protection. Then came the Republicans to favor it, with Massachusetts and other centers opposed. Imagine a Democratic Congress at the present time circulating the speeches of Thomas B. Reed or Nelson Dingley on the tariff, or the Republicans sending out as campaign literature the speeches of John Sharp Williams or Champ Clark—an anti-Federalist Congress had the Hamilton "Report on Manufactures" printed and circulated.

All of the tariff acts before 1816 were largely makeshifts, intended to meet the exigencies of the day, and none of the recognized authorities on the subject regard them as having been framed with any fixed policy in view. But when the whole question was taken up that year there was no financial condition that rendered hasty action necessary, so that a tariff bill expressing the ideas of the day could be framed. It required thirty-nine days for the measure to run the legislative gamut from introduction in the House to approval by the President. During the consideration of this tariff bill the manufacturers appeared in the interest of protective duties. These men were forerunners of the great army of lobbyists who have swarmed around the Capitol from that day to this.

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To-morrow—American Tariff Laws. V.—The Tariff of 1824.

PATHS TO GLORY.

Of Battling Nelson's wide renown no mention need be made; he started life without a friend, and lowly was his trade, but when he saw a human head he slugged it with his right—whatever task he had to do, he did with all his might; and now he occupies a height that few indeed may know; when Battling Nelson writes a book, that volume's sure to go. The Laird of Skibo as a lad was desperately poor; he used to herd a bunch of sheep upon a Scottish moor; but grim persistence brought the fame that he in visions saw; when he explains the game of golf, his words are counted law. When Lillian Russell was a child her life was hard and dour, but she was always diligent, and never lost an hour, and in the higher walks of art she made so great a stir that when a man desires a bride, he always chooses her. And thus we see that industry will lead us to the height; whatever our hands may find to do, we'll do with all our might.

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FROM WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

A millionaire, who knows how hard it is to face the world without money, takes a deep interest in boys and in forming clubs of them wherein the desire to live clean lives is encouraged in a practical manner. They agree to pass by the habits of drinking and smoking, and in return receive \$1 as a beginning, 1 cent every day for three years, and another \$1 if they end the three years with a clean record.

No boy with a spark of ambition would fail to take advantage of such an offer, and few boys can own a bank book without feeling a desire to add to his savings with some degree of frequency. Some boys reach manhood with the poorest chance of making a living, because they must take any work they can find, but the boy with modest savings can learn a business with the idea of securing a partnership or fit himself for some special line of work.

The longer I live the more convinced am I that the habit of saving must begin in childhood. Through the children we are going to solve the problem of poverty if we bring them up to the habit of saving money instead of spending it, and if we start them properly with a bank-book and whatever we can spare to fasten it. Anniversaries can be observed by a little present of money rather than a surplus of toys, but I imagine the task of convincing parents would be more than I would care to undertake. Yet they all know that the average child is bored to death with toys.

A young man of my acquaintance began to earn money three years ago. He was an only son and had been familiar with luxury from babyhood. But his parents happened to be reasonably sensible, and after receiving the kind of education he preferred he was placed in a well-established business house and left to carve out his own career. In the beginning he was given the alternative of paying board or saving an equivalent sum each week, and he chose to pay his mother, thinking it might please her, as it did.

But every dollar of that money has been put away in the son's name and without his knowledge. For three years money has been accumulating, and when he reaches the point where partnership is possible he will find money ready to buy it, for he has saved for himself as well, and that money has been credited on his baby bank book. Fifty dollars was deposited for him at birth and \$25 was added on each birthday, with \$10 at Christmas time. You would hardly expect a son of plenty to plan his luncheons to save money, but this one does it as a matter of course. He has been reared as the sons of workmen should be, but are not for I see plenty of those children spending as many pennies in one day as are allowed in a whole week in better-conditioned families.

BETTY BRADEN.

Scarfs Edged With Satin.
There is a widespread belief that the colored chiffon scarf may not last much longer because it is too universal. The tulle scarf and those of metallic net will be even more popular.

They have been edged with fringe and fur, but the new thing is to finish the sides and ends with a narrow binding of self-colored bias satin.

Overcooked Foods.
Much good, wholesome food is practically wasted by being overcooked. Overcooking is the principal objection to canned meats, because food that is otherwise excellent in quality has been spoiled in the process of cooking, and has, therefore, become practically unfit for use.

Meat must be cooked to a certain point, but once that point is reached further cooking is downright waste of material, both as regards quality and quantity. Good food is often spoiled by too rapid cooking. Meat which is allowed to boil after the preliminary five minutes becomes hard, tough, and tasteless, and is most indigestible, owing to the hardening of the albumen all through the meat.

CHEVY CHASE HOUSE BURNED

Herbert Claude and Family Driven from Their Home.

Spectacular Fire Lights Sky and Is Seen Miles Away—Loss Is About \$10,000.

A spectacular fire, seen for miles around Chevy Chase Lake last night, destroyed the home of Herbert Claude, superintendent of the Chevy Chase division of the Capital Traction Company's line. The loss is about \$10,000.

Mr. Claude, his wife, and three children left the house when the flames were discovered, and spent the night in the homes of neighbors. The fire started on the second floor, near the rear of the frame structure. Its origin has not been learned.

Fire headquarters was notified by telephone a few minutes after the blaze was seen. No. 20 Engine Company, of Wisconsin avenue, near Tennallytown, was sent to the scene, five miles away. The roads were too heavy for the horses attached to the engine, and the apparatus was stopped before it reached Chevy Chase Lake. The horse carriage, manned by Capt. Garner and nine firemen, continued the run, and arrived in time to prevent the flames spreading to the home of Michael Hogan, a short distance from the Claude home.

When the firemen arrived the burning house was nearly destroyed. Flames spread to every part of the structure and leaped hundreds of feet in the air. A crowd of men who gathered when the fire was first seen assisted Mr. Claude in carrying a few pieces of furniture from the first floor of the house.

The electric cars running from Washington to Chevy Chase Lake carried a large number of persons from the Chevy Chase circle and other points to the lake, where they alighted and watched the flames.

The house was built about five years ago. It is said by Mr. Claude, who has since occupied it with his family, that the structure attracted attention for beauty of design, and was considered one of the finest homes in that suburb.

"DEACON" WHITE AT WORK.

Wall Street Once Again Sees Familiar Figure of Two Generations.
New York, March 17.—S. V. White, familiarly known to at least two generations in Wall street as "Deacon" White, and formerly one of the best known traders on the stock exchange, is in harness again, and is connected with the stock exchange house of Carpenter, Bugnot & Co. To that firm's customers to-day the "Deacon," who is as bullish as ever, issued a salutation, in which he said, among other things: "I have had forty-four years' experience, and think my acquaintance unusually good. If I say to you now, having heard that some of you are short of this market, especially Union Pacific, that I do not have a doubt as to the error in the position of any such customer. A cataclysm may occur and everything go to 'pop,' but, barring calamities, the man who is short of Union Pacific is wrong. I make the prediction now that it will sell at 199 before it sells at 189. Put that statement to the truth here in the weeks and months to come."

Search for Woman's Body.
York, Pa., March 17.—A note, written in a feminine hand, and containing the words "Don't hunt for me. I am a stranger, and this is the last of me," was found among the Susquehanna River, at Wrightsville, to-day by Samuel Keller, an engineer on the ferryboat. It is believed that an unknown woman had sought an end to her troubles by plunging into the Susquehanna River.

THE THEATRE TO-DAY

THE BELASCO.

"The Beauty Spot." At 8:15.
A corking musical entertainment by de Koven and Herbert. A big comedy, musical music, and lots of fun.

THE COLUMBIA.

"In Panama." At 8:15 and 8:45.
Max Rogers, his partner, and a good company in a finely humorous musical show.

THE NATIONAL.

"Love Watcher." At 8:15 and 8:45.
Miss Billie Burke in a comedy from the French. The supporting company is poor.

CHAMBER.

"Polite Vandell." At 8:15 and 8:45.
Harry Bulger and company in a clever act, and some other good "turns."

THE ACADEMY.

"In Old Kentucky." At 8:15 and 8:45.
A well-known melodrama, well presented.

THE GAYETY.

"Bourgeois." At 8:15 and 8:45.
The LYCEUM.

"The Lyceum Theater offers for next week the 'New Century Girls.' Plenty of pretty girls, attractive costumes, capable comedians, tuneful music, and adequate scenery and mechanical effects is the advance information given out. Between two rollicking burlesques will be found an array of vaudeville acts."

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

The Columbia.

Fritz Scheff's new comic opera, "The Prima Donna," in which she comes to the Columbia Theater next week direct from a long run at the Knickerbocker Theater, New York, requires a cast of very competent actors as well as singers, and several of the actors are not called upon to sing a note, this being left to those especially trained for it. When one sees in a light opera cast such names as James E. Sullivan, William Harcourt, Herbert Ayling, Phil Branson, Martin Haydon, Ruth Holt Boucicault, and Katherine Fletcher it is assured that the play must have dramatic worth as well as musical value, and that is the case with "The Prima Donna." For, strange to say, it has an interest in it that at times is really gripping and the music is something to be remembered in the silent days of the story. Henry Blossom's witty, yet dramatic, book, has, however, only spurred Victor Herbert on to more ambitious effort with his music, and the great and talented composer has written his very best for Fritz Scheff. Miss Scheff has a waltz song that is marvelously tuneful and dainty, and an aria, entitled "Castles in Spain," that enables her to show that she is really the greatest soprano who has ever sung in light opera in this country. "The Prima Donna" is mounted in the usual lavish Dillingham manner and the casting is rich and varied-colored. The orchestra of the Columbia will be largely augmented for the engagement here.

The Belasco.

Few farces have contained as many natural complications as is said to be the case in "The Blue Mouse," Clyde Fitch's latest farce, which the Messrs. Shubert will offer here for the first time at the Belasco Theater next week. The farce has met with immense success in Germany, where it ran for over a year. When produced in New York the metropolitan critics recognized the merits of the piece and accordingly the criticisms are said to have been unanimous in their praise.

Paulette Divine, a Salome dancer, known as the Blue Mouse, consents to act as the wife of Rollett, secretary to the president of the Interstate Railroad. This he does to have the actress Rollett flirt with his superior officer and obtain from him his promotion to division superintendent. The flirtation is well begun in the first act when the real Mrs. Rollett is caught by the president in the arms of his clerk. He mistakes her for the Blue Mouse, so that when the real Mrs. Rollett returns to the office a few minutes later, having fled in dismay, the president, under the impression that she is the actress, flirts with her. In the midst of this scene the president's own wife enters his private office and complications are doubled. Three acts are required to unravel the skein of the tangled plot, and at the end the finish Rollett's father-in-law, who believes his daughter is being abused, drops in and falls a victim to the real Blue Mouse. This causes still further trouble and conflict in the plot, and throughout the farce every character is involved in seemingly unexplainable situations, which, however, are finally straightened out in the large cast are Elisa Ryan, Robert Deupree, Sam Reed, Albert Grant, Lily Hall, Gordon Mendelsohn, John E. Hynes, Edward Cavendish, Marie Gerard, and eighteen others.

The National.

"Jack Straw," the comedy in which John Drew will appear at the New National next week, is said by critics to furnish him one of the best roles in his repertoire. In the title role Mr. Drew appears as an eccentric Pomeranian prince, who enters into a scheme to punish a snobbish lady for her cruelty to an innocent child. The comedy is full of complications, and may be supposed to be a humorous and unexpected, and the denouement is quite unexpected. It is but necessary to say that in the end the prince gets the pretty daughter and poor mamma gets a well-deserved lesson in good manners.

Mr. W. Somerset Maugham, the newest of the high dramatists, is one of the cleverest living writers of light comedy. Above all, Mr. Maugham is an entertainer, and that is one of the primary duties of the playwright.

Chas. Frohman has furnished Mr. Drew a company that contains the names of several of the best-known artists of the American stage. Among the more prominent players are Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Mary Boland, Miss Adelaide Prince, Miss Grace Henderson, Mr. Edgar L. Davenport, Mr. Frank Goldsmith, Mr. Mario Majeroni, Mr. E. Soldene Powell, and Mr. Edwin Nicander.

Chase's.

Chase's next week will offer a gala bill, noteworthy for the number of entirely new attractions and conspicuous, too, because of the new features investing several of the most popular vaudeville stars, the whole list of engagements comprising Valerie Berger and company, W. K. Murphy, Blanche Nichols and company, the Big City Quartet, the Chas. Ahearn Troupe of Comedians, the famous Helms, Al Lawrence, Charles Newbold, and Annie Carroll, and the American "Vignette" series. "The Life of a French Sailor," Valerie Berger's career of success in vaudeville is said to be crowned by the role she plays in "The Morning After," her latest comedy drama, written by her first time next week. The novelty, dividing first honors with Miss Berger, is the W. H. Murphy, Blanche Nichols company, in "The School of Acting," rated as superior to their previous success, "From Zaza to Uncle Tom." To say that the sketch is a "screen" throughout is not an exaggeration, as will be found upon seeing it. The third conspicuous attraction will be the celebrated Big City Quartet, which is credited with being one of the finest musical and classic vocal acts in vaudeville. The Chas. Ahearn Troupe of Comedians, in exploiting the adventures of the "Never Ride Cycle Club," are said to afford

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an immense amount of wholesome mirth, concluding with the burlesque race, "A Mile in Thirteen Seconds." The other numbers will lend humor and hilarity to the bill.

The Academy.

"Tony, the Bootblack," is the latest A. H. Woods' melodrama. An Italian lodging house, the exterior of Ellis Island, the burning of an Italian freight steamer is also cleverly executed. Dave Genaro and Ray Bailey are the stars of the new piece, which will be seen at the Academy the week of March 22, with the usual matinees. Mr. Genaro plays the title role while Miss Bailey will be seen as Elaine, a ubiquitous female detective. The play has been handsomely staged with plenty of heart throbs, pulsating climaxes, stirring situations, and thrills. It is in four acts and twelve scenes, and the plot revolves around the nefarious doings of the notorious Black Hand gang of criminals.

The Gayety.

Billy W. Watson and the "Girls from Hapland" will be the attraction at the Gayety Theater next week. The following well-known entertainers will take part in the programme: Clara Frelch, Harry Koler, Ed Rogers' Sixteen Cotton Blossoms, the Monarch Comedy Four, the Verdi Musical Four, the Tutti Frutti Band, and others.

The Lyceum.

The Lyceum Theater offers for next week the "New Century Girls." Plenty of pretty girls, attractive costumes, capable comedians, tuneful music, and adequate scenery and mechanical effects is the advance information given out. Between two rollicking burlesques will be found an array of vaudeville acts.

Fred Niblo.

Friday afternoon, at 4:30, the Columbia Theater will again offer Fred Niblo, the American humorist-tourist, in his "Talks of Travel in Distant Lands." On the occasion of his second talk, Mr. Niblo will again take his audience on a zigzag journey through Africa from Cape to Cairo, showing again the first and only authentic views in color and motion pictures of the hunting grounds of the Roosevelt party. The flattering reception accorded Mr. Niblo on his first introduction as a lecturer on travels in distant lands is an indication that the subjects he talks on are of great interest. These travel talks are to be given every Sunday evening and Friday afternoon for a month, the subjects changing each week. Next Sunday evening Mr. Niblo will travel through Egypt from Cairo to Khartoum, showing all of the points of interest in that most picturesque and interesting country.

GRAFT AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Disappointed Politician Says Five Councilmen Divided \$3,200.

Cripple Creek, Colo., March 17.—After his failure to get an aldermanic nomination from the Democratic city convention, Alderman J. A. Poffenberger made what he termed an exposure of municipal graft last night.

He said that five councilmen had divided \$3,200 among them, and that they were bribed by a public utility corporation. The accused men deny the charges.

CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE LATE

Fitzgerald and Nye Have Horrid Experience on Way to Brooklyn.

Car They Are In Is Cut Off at Philadelphia, but They Manage to Attend Banquet.

New York, March 17.—About 400 or more Irishmen crowded into the banquet hall at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, this evening for the annual dinner of the St. Patrick's Society of the borough across the river. It was the sixtieth annual dinner of that society.

Judge George J. O'Keefe, president of the society, presided.

Two of the best-known persons present at the dinner arrived late after a horrid experience. One of them was Congressman Nye of Minnesota. The other was Congressman Fitzgerald, the Brooklyn Representative who has been making such a row in the national House of Representatives recently. Nye and Fitzgerald were coming up from Washington with Representative Calder.

At Philadelphia they went into a rear car for a moment, and before they knew it the rear car had been uncoupled from the train, and the New York car went on without them, but with their hats and overcoats.

They arrived in Jersey City later on, without those articles of attire, and a Jersey City clothier was patronized.

Father William B. Farrell, chaplain of the society, made an address, in which he attacked socialism and warned the members of the society against it.

MAKE ARRESTS IN PALERMO.

Italian Police Get Slight Clue in the Petrosino Murder.

Rome, March 17.—Prof. Vetore, of Naples, went to Palermo on a cable request from Lieut. Petrosino's family to enshrine the body of the murdered detective. Arrangements are now completed for shipping the body to New York.

The police of Palermo continue to make wholesale arrests, but without any practical results, and many of those taken into custody have been released. The police have established the fact that Petrosino spent the day of the murder in Caltanissetta, where he searched the police archives.

The police seem to see a chance of obtaining a clue to this fact, and are now trying to discover whether he was followed when he returned from Caltanissetta in the evening.

It is now certain that Petrosino was in personal communication with somebody in Palermo who may have betrayed him. Consul General Bishop says that Petrosino gave as the reason for his refusing a police escort his fears that his spies might be traced.

ITALIAN POLICE ACTIVE.

Steps Taken to Approach Murderer of Petrosino.

Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, sent this message to Police Commissioner Bingham, of New York, yesterday afternoon concerning the efforts of his government to find and punish the murderers of Lieut. Petrosino: "I am empowered by my government to inform you, and by you means all those it may concern, that immediate steps which we hope will be efficient, have been taken by the Italian authorities for the discovery and capture of Lieut. Petrosino's murderers. The general inspector of police has gone expressly to Palermo on the reception of the news of the murder with severe instructions and extreme power. The Ambassador of the United States at Rome is acquainted with the measure, of course."

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From the Trimmed Hats shown at \$7.50 and \$10.00 we know you can select an Easter Hat that will be most pleasing to you.

Shapes are most varied, including the turban effect, brimless style—the picture hats, &c.

Flowers and fruits are very much in evidence as trimmings.

Braids are principally satin braid, silk braid, horsehair, and Tuscan braids.

Colors are most varied, including every hue that is popular this spring, among the most prominent being taupe, mustard, and raspberry.

Remember how near Easter is—and that it is time now to make a change to the straw hat—then see these exhibited at \$7.50 and \$10.00.—Second Floor—Millinery Parlors.

CARNEGIE AS GUEST OF HONOR

Lotos Club Gives First of Series of Complimentary Dinners.

Former Ambassador Tower Says Iron Master Should Be Held in Grateful Remembrance.

New York, March 17.—The first of the Lotos Club's complimentary dinners in its handsome new home, in West Fifty-seventh street, and the largest dinner in the club's history, was held to-night in honor of Andrew Carnegie. Through President Frank R. Lawrence, Mark Twain, Chalmers Tower, Clair McKelway, Richard Watson Gilder, President John H. Finley, of the City College; Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, and others, the Lotos Club told Mr. Carnegie how it esteemed him as a man and a philanthropist, and thanked him for the assistance he gave the club when the panic of 1907 tied up its resources and threatened to interfere with the completion of the new clubhouse.

There were 416 of the club members and their guests present to welcome Mr. Carnegie. They were seated in the art gallery of the club, on the sixth floor, a room which is shaped like a capital "T," with a short stem and a long, wide top.

Mr. Carnegie went a little into the history of clubs as an institution. The modern club, he said, was Scotch in its inception, and dated back to 1796. He proved it by a story. Two Scotchmen early in the eighteenth century passed on the street.

"Sandy, mon, whaur d'ye gang?" said one.

"Why, down to th' club, mon, to contradict a wee bit."

Alexander C. Humphreys read a letter from Ambassador Reid, the only living ex-president of the club, regretting his inability to assist in the welcome to Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. Tower, the former Ambassador to Germany, said that he believed that Mr. Carnegie should be held in grateful remembrance by the nation for three things among many—his establishment of the Carnegie Institute, the hero fund, and the Carnegie Foundation for the pensioning of educators.

St. Clair McKelway, Mark Twain, and others made addresses.

Mrs. Potter to Stay Abroad.

New York, March 17.—Among the voyagers by the Cunarder Mauretania which sailed to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool hoping to make another record were Mrs. Potter Palmer, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Maxine Elliott, and Mrs. James Brown Potter. Mrs. Potter said she was disgusted with American audiences, and would never, no, never, appear before the American public again.

Good News by Wireless.

Newport, R. I., March 17.—The news of the birth of a granddaughter has been sent via wireless to Rear Admiral Seton Schroeder, commander of the Atlantic fleet, at present at the New York Navy Yard with his flagship. The parents of the child are Surg. and Mrs. Moulton K. Johnson, at present attached to the Naval Training Station.

Declines Aid of Physician

Aged Woman Run Over by Truck Refuses to Go to Hospital.

New York, March 17.—